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NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged \$1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

WE would draw attention to the translation of a Chinese Proclamation which will be found elsewhere, and from which the attitude of the Peking Cabinet in regard to the Formosa Expedition may be inferred with certainty. We believe that the Japanese will leave the Island as soon as the General in command receives orders from the Central Government to do so, and we trust that no act of hostility will occur meanwhile to prevent the movement being made without bringing the troops on either side into collision.

WE are informed that the important facts relative to the deterioration of Japan Silk to which we drew special attention in our review of Mr. de Bavier's work on the Silk Industry of Japan, are engaging, and have for some time engaged, the notice of the Government. There are establishments in the country where experiments have been made, on the line of investigation pursued so successfully in Italy, in order to trace out the preliminary symptoms of disease in the worm, and to show how such measures may be taken as experience has proved to be necessary in such cases. These establishments are open to all silk-worm rearers who wish to visit and gain information from them, and the general regulation and superintendence of them has been entrusted to a native gentleman who has spent much time in Italy investigating this subject and making himself familiar with all that has been done both by the French and Italian *sarants* who have applied themselves to it.

AN outcry is very properly being made against the number of dogs about the settlement. There is a Regulation still in force dating from the year 1865 and backed with the authority of the Home Government, to the effect that "dogs shall not be allowed to go about unmuzzled during the period from the 1st July to the 15th September." So far therefore as British subjects are concerned, it only requires some one with sufficient public spirit to give information at the British Consulate to have a fair proportion of the evil redressed. But attention to this matter is the clear and imperative duty of the Municipal Director.

THE attention we called to the gambling houses recently established in this place has had the effect of inducing those who have the legal right as landlords, or the magisterial right as officers having jurisdiction over the proprietors, to concert measures for their suppression. Some rather amusing incidents

have taken place to show that the use of feeble threats and the offer of bribes are part of the tactics of the proprietors. These are additional impertinences which should strengthen the determination of those who have the power to put an end to this evil. In his capacity of Austro-Hungarian consul, we think, (but are not certain) that Mr. Russell Robertson has one of the offenders within his power, and it is quite possible that others of the consuls are similarly situated. It cannot be doubted that they will act together. The public feeling on this question is strong, and will be satisfied with nothing less than the suppression of these houses.

When a money emergency occurs in this settlement there is nearly always some good Samaritan who comes forward and meets it. A question arose last week in regard to the organ performance of Thursday, touching the policy of having tickets for it sold. The object of the performance was to clear off an old debt, and on this question arising about the tickets some one came forward and discharged the debt. If we knew who was the benefactor in this case we should not feel ourselves at liberty to say a word on the subject, but being totally ignorant who he was, we record the circumstance as it came to us. It sometimes happens that travellers, especially clergymen, who have grappled with few more problems than the management of their parishes involves, come to the East and go home reporting very unfavourably of the residents of China and Japan. They see the evils which lie on the surface of society, but did they know the large amount of true and high generous feeling which lies in rich veins and nuggets in these eastern communities, they would throw these into the scale by which they judge us, and it would then tell a different tale. All this good feeling makes little noise and no show, but it exists nevertheless, and it is but a shallow judgment of anglo-eastern life which refuses to take it into account.

It is intimated by the Great Northern Telegraph Company, that the Government line beyond Kobe has been broken down by a typhoon, which raged last night between Shimonoseki and Nagasaki.

Up to the moment of going to press this evening we are unable to give any further news of the *Volga*, no reply having yet been received by the Company's Agent in this port to an enquiry forwarded by telegraph to Hongkong.

A STATEMENT appeared in the *Gazette* of yesterday imputing the protracted voyage of the *Volga* to the fact of her having sailed from Hongkong with two of the blades of her propeller broken. We are authorised, however, to say that this statement is entirely unfounded.

It is rumoured that there is a probability of the Japanese Government abandoning their appeal from the decision of the American Consular Court to California in the case of their action against the P. M. S. S. Co. for breach of charter of the *New York*.—*Herald*.

It would not be displeasing were some salient feature of the Japanese architecture preserved in the plans of the new buildings erected by foreigners in this country. It may be difficult to say what feature could best be incorporated into our own style or styles, and such mixtures have to be handled with very great circumspection and taste. But nothing can be

worse than the skirting board kind of arrangement which is now in vogue in all the new buildings in this country. Was ever anything more purposeless or hideous? We believe that the object of it is to hide the ugliness produced by a roof springing from a blank wall. But why must the roof spring from the blank wall? Surely there can be no eternal necessity for any one thing being so unsightly that you must put round it another thing only not quite so unsightly in order to correct it. Let any of our readers take a stroll towards or from Benten and look at the effect of these boardings on the buildings mentioned elsewhere. Of course we shall be told by architects that we know nothing about the matter, and if any knowledge of it is derived from countries where buildings are so constructed, we shall willingly acknowledge our ignorance. But beyond this we shall certainly make no concessions. On what grounds this settlement or the city of Yedo should be defaced with buildings which would excite derision in any country in Europe, we are wholly at a loss to know. It is quite time to cry out when we see the strange monstrosities springing up everywhere around us. Nor should it be forgotten that these skirting boards are of wood and would readily take and communicate fire. It is bad enough when danger arises from the presence of a beautiful object. The fishermen engulfed in the whirlpool whither the strains of the Lorely enticed them had some excuse for their folly and some compensation for their death. But if evil comes to us from these skirting boards what can we plead? That they are beauties? No. That they are useful? No. That they are necessary? No. What, then?

ORDERS have been issued by the Central Government that the local officials of the various provinces who are to constitute the Deliberative Assembly shall assemble in Yedo not later than the 10th of September next, for the despatch of public business.

A number of the licensed victuallers of the settlement who claim British protection assembled at the British Consulate yesterday afternoon to represent to H.B.M. Consul certain grievances affecting their interests. Mr. Consul Robertson promised to give his best attention to the matter and to make a proper representation to the Japanese authorities with a view to the redressal of the grievances complained of.

OUR attention has been called to a steam Fire Engine of American manufacture and improved construction, which has been recently imported by Messrs. Chipman Stone & Co. In power and capability it largely exceeds the English engine, introduced some months since for the use of the local fire brigade, and coupled with this undoubted advantage possesses a boiler so constructed as to supply steam from cold water in about five minutes. The working parts are strongly constructed and while the general design of the work has been to ensure extreme lightness and portability, these qualities have not been obtained at the sacrifice of strength or solidity. It is proposed to test the working powers of the engine in the course of the forthcoming week. In the meantime it may be sufficient to state that it is of 20 horse-power capacity, weighs about 2 tons, and is capable of throwing a jet of water 600 feet. Its working parts are strongly plated with nickel, a metal of great hardness, durability and brilliancy and the engine is furnished with two carriages for carrying its hose. The cost of engines of this class we learn is much the same as that of the Shand and Mason form which are so largely used through out England.

WE learn from a native paper that Mr. Tanabi, an officer occupying an important position in the Gaimusho, proceeded to Shanghai by the *Costa Rica* on the 16th instant. He is said to be the bearer of important despatches to the special envoy, Mr. Yanigawara, who was sent to China two months since to discuss the subject of Formosa.

A NEW Japanese theatre of large dimensions has just been completed on the site of the home burnt down in the serious

fire of last year. The energetic Mr. Takashima Kayemon is said to be its proprietor.

THE delay in the arrival of the French mail is causing great uneasiness.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 12th July, 1874.

Passengers.....26,912.	Amount.....\$0,848.74
Goods and Parcels.....	559.74

Total.....\$7,408.92

Average per mile per week \$411.57.

18 Miles Open.

Corresponding week, 1873.

Passengers,....28,509.	Amount.....\$7,010.94
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Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 19th July, 1874.

Passengers.....34,175.	Amount.....\$7,818.68
Goods, Parcels, &c.....	543.36

Total.....\$8,362.04

Average per mile per week \$464.56.

Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week 1873.

Number of Passengers, 27,544.	Amount \$8,114.72
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LIST of silk shippers per P. & O. steamer *Bombay* sailed on the 22nd July:—

	France.	England.
Bolmida	24	—
Reiss & Co.	36	—
Sundries	29	9
	89	9
Total.....	98 Bales.	

STATEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON THE KOBE AND OSAKA RAILWAY FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH JULY, 1874.

1st Class, 116; 2nd Class, 524½; 3rd Class, 9,859; Total, 10,535½. Amount received for Passengers, yen 3,384.545; For Luggage and Parcels, yen 60.975; Total Amount, yen 3,445.52.—*Hiogo News*.

MUSIC—THE PERFORMANCE IN CHRIST CHURCH.

A PERFORMANCE of music was given in Christ Church on Thursday evening. It was opened with the chorus "We worship God," from Handel's oratorio, *Judas Maccabæus*. The chorus is characterised by a severe simplicity yet much majesty of outline. It does not rank among the greatest conceptions of the composer, but is still a fine specimen of his manner. There is such weight and grandeur about Handel's writing that it seems to demand exceptional means in order to render it effectively. We are not satisfied with a chorus like this unless when performed on a vast scale, sung by hundreds of voices, and accompanied by an organ and orchestra such as are employed for this purpose in England, where alone oratorio is to be heard in perfection. Still, such sense of weight as could be imparted to the work by so small an organ as that in the Church, made a good impression, and there is a stateliness about it which made its selection as the opening piece just and appropriate.

The air 'Lord God of Abraham, Isaac and Israel' is the prayer of Elijah before the heavenly fire falls which he invokes to show to the assembled multitudes on Mount Carmel whether Jehovah or Baal be God. He has confronted Ahab and Jezebel, and answered the King's reproaches that he had troubled Israel, by saying "I have not troubled Israel. It is thou and thy father's house, in that ye have forsaken the Lord and served Baal." He has called for the arbitrament of fire from heaven. The altar to Baal has been raised. The god has been called on from morning until evening, and his priests, mocked by Elijah, have leaped on the altar they have made, and cut themselves after their manner with knives and lancets. But there has been no voice, neither any to answer or regard them.

The time of the evening sacrifice draws nigh, and Elijah, full of that lofty sense of his mission which makes men the instruments of God's power, and the channels through which his spirit is conveyed to our world, commands the people to draw nigh that they may hear and see how by him the Lord will work deliverance. And then, in music which almost permits the belief that the spirit which inspired the great prophet and him who recorded his deeds, still lingered, or, we might even say, burned, in the gifted descendant of his race whose immortal music has illustrated this scene, Mendelssohn pours out his own lofty soul, and shows how high the spirit of man can mount when filled with the breath of God. Gifted as Mendelssohn everywhere shows himself, it is in oratorio that he exhibits himself at his greatest, and as we try to measure his stature by this or other songs in this superb work, we feel how noble was his genius, and how mighty the influence under which it rose to the height at which we there see it.

The tenor recitative and bass aria, "Man of God" and "It is enough, O Lord," in the second part, are the appropriate pendants to the prayer of Elijah of which we have just spoken, so that we will here say a few words on them, or rather on the latter, though the first is full of combined strength and beauty. The priests of Baal have been slain, every one of them, in the heat of Elijah's wrath at the idolatry of the Israelites. The queen has denounced the prophet and sworn to take his life, and Obadiah counsels him to seek safety in flight. He retires to the desert, and pours out his despair to God in the words of this song:—"It is enough, O Lord, now take away my life, for I am not better than my fathers." This is not the despair of an ordinary man disappointed and baffled in his career by adverse circumstances, still less is it the result of physical exhaustion, the low ground on which Mr. Haweis places it in his clever book "Music and Morals,"—a curious error, as it seems to us, in a writer of so much insight and feeling. It is rather that "divine despair," as Tennyson calls it, which may overwhelm a great soul whose mission seems threatened with failure. This mission has been no prompting of selfish motive, of personal ambition, of worldly honour or advancement, of fame or dignities. The sole idea has been the accomplishment of God's high and manifest purpose, the carrying out of which is laid upon the man himself. We see it in Moses, in Mahomet, and Cromwell, and in other minds of the same stamp, for the most part animating and nerving them to the highest enterprises, but weighing on them at times of occasional discouragement with a load too heavy for their strength and threatening their prostration. In dark moments of this kind the recollection of the last manifestation of divine encouragement has been obscured, the sense of desertion has succeeded or displaced the constant sense of support and assistance, and, as in the case of Christian in the valley of the Shadow of Death, horror pervades the mind, there is a pitfall at every step, and the flashes of occasional lightning only serve to make the surrounding dangers more apparent and more appalling. But in the case of Elijah it is not the weakness of a strong man which bids him pray for death. It is the trial of the strong man, in which he so far falls at least, that he is inclined to abandon his mission as one the burden of which is too great for him. He needs not to upbraid himself for want of will or zeal; but he feels his strength unequal to his task, and longs ardently for relief from it. It is thus that we find Elijah in the desert, praying that his life may be taken from him, for his days are but vanity, and this mood is painted by Mendelssohn with a power of which, we venture to think, there is no parallel in music. The transition from this feeling of despair to one of a different character produces a splendid effect. The prophet seems suddenly to recall all the tremendous scenes through which he had passed, and his passion kindles fiercely as he cries "I have been very jealous for the Lord God of Hosts, for the children of Israel have broken thy covenant, thrown down thine altars, and slain thy prophets with the sword," and his soul burns indignantly for a while at these memories. But this sudden flash passes away, he again gives vent to his despair, and as he sinks to the earth, the last words on his lips are that he may die, for darkness and desolation are upon him, unrelieved by the slightest ray of hope that God's purposes can be fulfilled by him. There is but one scene in sacred history which, under somewhat parallel

circumstances, transcends this. It is that in which a mightier nature still, shrinking in something of human weakness under a far heavier burden, yet animated by a courage and spirit of resignation altogether divine, exclaimed in mental agony, "Oh, my Father, if this cup may not pass away from me, except I drink it, thy will be done."

We enter an altogether other world with Haydn's air from the *Creation*, "With Verdure clad." We seem wrapped in the vision of the writer in *Genesis* which painted a world pronounced by God, after creating it, to be "very good." And, indeed, we seem to go beyond this, and, passing under the portals of Eden, to wander as we will in the garden itself. Rich as was the newly created earth, one spot of special loveliness and fragrance had been prepared for man, and Haydn takes us there. We breathe its air unconscious of the blight which was to fall upon us and it, and which lends its sombre hues to the yearnings of the poets who have been Nature's prophets and interpreters. They, indeed,

Look before and after,
And sigh for what is not,
Their sincerest laughter
With some pain is fraught,
Their sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought.

But in the Eden to which Haydn has always seemed to us to lead his hearers, there is nothing of all this. The present is its own all in all. There is no remorse behind; no necessity for the consolation of hope before. Of the sighs and tears and sorrows which now, alas! play so large a part in human life, no trace can be found in this lovely melody, which seems to flow from Haydn's mind like a purling rill from out one of the bowers of paradise. What an exquisite, unconscious grace pervades it! How chaste, yet unconstrained, is its outline! How simple, yet effective, its colouring, as if from Nature's own delicate and dainty hand! How perfect its proportions, how express and admirable the relations of its parts!

Passing on to the trio, also from the *Creation*, "On These each living Soul awaits," we return to Haydn and find him still in his old sweet mood, yet with his mind reverently raised to the Author and Giver of the beauties he paints with so much loving grace. Our first parents, in company with the angel who visits them in their sinless state, raise their voices in purest melody and concord, and gratefully chant forth alike their own happiness and the praises of Him to whom they ascribe it.

The second part opened with Sebastian Bach's fugue in G minor, commonly called the King of Fugues. The construction of a work of this nature is like building a pyramid. The form and proportions once settled, it proceeds according to rule, though it requires a great master to settle those proportions and carry out those rules. The power demanded is architectonic power. It has no beauties except those of exactness and order. Its characteristics are solidity, breadth, height and weight. It has no decorations, and appeals to our sense of the beautiful only so far as the idea of order may do so. But these constructions produce high views of man's mental powers. They afford evidences of great thought and deep study. They demand a perfect knowledge of the theory of music and the mechanical resources of the art, and resemble mathematical or geometrical problems of a high order, the relations of the steps of which can only be appreciated by those who have given themselves to such studies. But they neither have, nor are intended to have, any power over the heart. Their empire is exclusively that of the intellect. One of their great demands is upon the powers of the performer, and these demands were thoroughly met on Thursday evening. Those who know nothing of their nature may be assured that the playing of this fugue demands altogether an exceptional range of powers in an executant, and those displayed on Thursday last are, so far as our experience goes, entirely without parallel among amateurs. Of the Prayer and March of Meyerbeer's, the Arietta of Mozart's, the song "Blind Bartimeus"—a feeble piece of amateur work—or the march of Borrodin's—an altogether hateful piece of work—or the Andante of Batiste's—a piece of work if possible greatly more hateful—we have neither space nor inclination to speak. Not one of them serves any conceivable purpose that we can divine in such company as that of the music of which we have writ-

ten,—more fully, perhaps, than the patience of our readers warrants.

We now turn to the celebrated aria from Mendelssohn's St. Paul "Jerusalem! Jerusalem! Thou that killest the prophets." Here the most pathetic of all pathetic words ever uttered is joined to music almost as pure, and lofty, and full of pathos as the words themselves. An almost divine elevation and sorrow pervade it. It is not the desolation and despair of the human heart, mingled as that is, even at its best, with human passion or human weakness. It is rather the overflowing of a grief divested absolutely of all that regard for self which is inseparable from human emotion, however little recognisable in it. It is not the grief which sorrows for its own loss, but for the loss which others experience—a grief which has its crown of misery in the thought that this loss is irreparable.

The duet for two bass voices "The Lord is a Man of War," from the *Israel in Egypt*, was the last vocal piece on the programme. In music of this class Handel is incomparably greater than any writer that ever lived; indeed, he is so great as to seem to deal, like Michael Angelo, with beings cast in a larger mould than the men of our race. He writes for the Titans, and we are hardly satisfied that his conceptions should be rendered by mere men. They are all colossal in their character. In the *Israel in Egypt* he cannot be satisfied with the single chorus of other writers. He constantly resorts to the "double chorus," the wielding of which demands powers of an altogether exceptional nature. Yet he threw off these vast works with a facility and rapidity absolutely without parallel, and united them by links, like this great duet, which he forged on an anvil and with a hammer such as no other man ever used or wielded.

One word about the execution of the vocal music.

The prayer of Elijah was weakened—though but slightly—by a little nervousness at the opening and which nowhere entirely disappeared; but on the whole, it was admirably delivered. The soprano solo "With Verdure clad" was sung with great intelligence and sensibility, faultlessly in tune, and in a voice of exceptional sweetness and richness. Higher qualities still were exhibited by the same lady in Mendelssohn's air from St. Paul, which must have been carried deeply into the heart of every one of her audience by the simplicity and purity of expression with which this lovely air was rendered.

At least as admirable was the singing of the bass song "It is enough." It well rendered the desolation of the prophet, his fiery indignation at the thought of the idolatry of the people he was commissioned by the Almighty to lead, and his relapse into despair as this thought asserted its predominance in his mind. On a previous occasion we expressed a hope that this song might be rendered by the performer of Thursday evening, and we have no reason to feel disappointed with the anticipations we formed on the subject. The accompaniments were, on the whole, very fair—a weak place here and there not gravely interfering with the general impression made.

The performance gave, we think, as it was certainly calculated to give, a great deal of pleasure to those who are fond of good music, and are willing to accept a fair average—possibly better than an average—amateur performance of it. During the coming autumn and winter we trust we may see some further effort in the same direction.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS FOREIGN EMPLOYÉS.

THE relations existing between the Government and the Foreigners in its employment are, at the present moment, far from being satisfactory. This is a subject which must sooner or later force itself upon the attention of the Government, and, with whatever sacrifice of their own self-satisfaction, its officials must learn the true status foreigners should hold in their service and alter their system accordingly. The Government must feel that its aim, in the first place, should be to procure really efficient and satisfactory men, and then to utilize them to the greatest advantage. To accomplish this it is necessary to place such an amount of confidence in them as will lead them to

feel responsibility, to take an interest in the work on which they are engaged, in fact to know that the success of their work is dependent on their own endeavours. It is also a matter of some importance that they should be treated with such a show of liberality and respect as will cause them to have a feeling of satisfaction with their positions, and will prevent discontent and ill humour among them.

Amongst the various employés of the Government there can be little question that there are now many men of integrity and efficiency, who are excellently well fitted for the positions which they are supposed to occupy. That the positions of these men are perfectly equivocal, that their services are neither appreciated nor utilized, that a spirit of illiberality and jealousy dictates the treatment they receive, and that a consequent feeling of discontent or apathy, as the case may be, is widely spread throughout them, we can most safely affirm.

To those with any knowledge of human nature the result of such a state of matters is evident. The high-minded and conscientious man will not consent to act in a position false to himself and false to his employers. Men with scientific knowledge or skill, with the natural regard for their reputation and good name, will abandon a system which throws every obstacle in the way of a free exercise of their powers. Men zealous and energetic in the execution of their duties will become dispirited and retire on account of the petty interferences and annoyances to which they are constantly subjected, and there will remain the apathetic, the illiterate, or the mercenary only, who dream of nothing beyond drawing the pay to which they are so little entitled. This being, to our mind, the inevitable result of the present condition of affairs, nothing more urgently demands the serious attention of the Government than this subject.

The country has shewn its enlightenment so far that certain institutions have been established and certain works of improvement have been inaugurated, and the maintenance of this renders the existence of foreigners in the country an inevitable necessity for a very lengthened period. To what extent the Government realizes this is a matter of doubt, and until a full realization of it is attained we need not hope for much improvement in their methods of treatment. So long as the employment of foreigners is looked upon as a mere temporary measure to be dispensed with at the earliest possible moment, which time is judged of according to the self-reliance and self-assurance of the Japanese officials, there is little expectation that the service will be other than one the system of which is to suck European brains to the fullest extent possible, and to make men of skill and education helps to ignorant Japanese who have the authority to ignore their advice and assistance when it suits their fancy. A natural jealousy of foreigners, which is, in itself, commendable enough, arguing, as it does, a high spirit and a certain form of patriotism, may be the feeling which underlies and prompts this system. That any foreigner in Japan should assume command of or take direction of anything Japanese, is to native minds an indignity which their natures cannot brook. But, surely, when they need the assistance of foreigners, when they know the good foreigners can do for their country, it shows a great lack of wisdom to allow this feeling to interfere with the good work on which foreigners are engaged, or to restrict their capacities and destroy their energies. While the Japanese fully appreciate the benefits they derive from the introduction of foreign improvements, they only desire to find out from the foreigner just what they consider sufficient to utilize these and no more. He has therefore only to answer the questions put to him, or to give such

information as they desire to have. The more energetic foreigner may at times be induced to advise, especially if he sees the business for which he was specially engaged becoming ruined, but this cannot be indulged in for any length of time, the repulses he is sure to receive will very soon sicken the most ardent nature.

The remedy for all this is clear enough, and the first requisite is that foreign employes should be trusted. Each one in the service of the Government ought to be in its eyes, a Japanese; that is to say, the Government should place as implicit a confidence in him as if he were a Japanese, and give him the same authority and power as a Japanese would have who had received the same education and training and who held the same appointment.

This is surely a reasonable proposition to which no objection can be made; but, under the present system, what actually is the rule? The European chief of a department is only so in name. There are placed over him numerous native officials, each one of whom has a certain authority and responsibility while he has none. He may, if he see fit, draw out schemes for the regulation and guidance of his department, but these are torn in pieces at the will and caprice of these officials, each of whom has a say in the matter. If these were persons of experience, such a manner of criticism might not be altogether disadvantageous, however humbling it might be. But, on the contrary, they are generally incompetent and uneducated, they are often eaten up with self-complacency and vanity, and will sit in judgment on the syllabus of a college with as much assurance as on the designs for a line of railway.

The state of the telegraph between here and Nagasaki may not give satisfaction; the Railway between Kobe and Osaka may have cost twice as much and taken twice as long in execution as it should have done; the progress made at certain colleges and schools may not be satisfactory; the way in which work is executed at Yokoska Arsenal may be the cause of complaint; to whom is blame to be attached? This is a point which, in mere justice, should be clearly settled. The European officials in charge of these may hear such complaints, they may even be published in newspapers and find their way to the respective countries of these gentlemen. The Government itself very probably judges of the proficiency of Europeans by the success of the department to which they belong. But nothing could be more fallacious. These persons are so completely fettered and bound by the jealous system in which they work, that they are quite powerless either for good or evil. Some may succeed better than others, depending chiefly upon their patience, perseverance, and untiring application. But it is impossible in the face of such obstructions are placed in their way, for the best to make any but small head way, and the non-success of their endeavours cannot with any justice be laid at their door.

We would not be understood to advise the giving over to foreigners any jurisdiction in regard to Japanese affairs which would in any way tend to denationalize the country, and on this account we are of opinion that in carrying out foreign improvements the control of the finances should be left entirely in Japanese hands. But their authority should not go further than this. The European Chief having received his instructions, and having had estimates approved, ought then to have the same control over his work and the same authority as he would have in a similar position in his own country.

We trust enough has been said to put this matter clearly before the public. It is one of great importance to the Japanese Government, and at the same time is one about which there should be no misunderstanding in the minds of foreigners.

OSAKA.

THE notes on the trade and industries of Osaka by Mr. Vice-Consul ANNESLEY, which we publish to-day, produce a vivid impression of activity, not unconnected with the idea of prosperity, in the commercial capital of the South-west of the Empire. Judging from these notes we think it doubtful whether Yedo itself could show as much manufacturing energy, and it may be suspected that the antecedents of the latter city, coloured as they have been by politics so much more highly than those of Osaka, certainly during the last two-hundred and fifty years, have rendered it less commercial than Osaka, and thus less disposed to develop that manufacturing spirit which seizes on new agencies for the promotion of its ends, and throws itself into new enterprises in unaccustomed paths. It requires but a slight stretch of fancy to hear the whirring of the wheels and the sounds of the hammers in Osaka after reading Mr. ANNESLEY's report, and though it may fairly be doubted whether all this manufacturing energy is as yet so soundly based as to be certain of permanence, the cheapness of labour and of certain raw materials in this country is such, that there would seem to be a good foundation for enterprises of this nature.

Mr. ANNESLEY notes a deficiency both of quality and quantity in the coming crop of rice, a circumstance to be regretted in view of its effect upon the measure of last year permitting the export of grain.

The ready-made foreign clothes trade seems to be spreading in Japan, and the misfits of the Minorities are being replaced by those of native device, a circumstance recalling the anecdote of the converts who declared that they had abjured the errors of the Church of Rome and embraced those of the Church of England. Assuredly the Japanese have yet a great advance to make before they appreciate all the congruities and incongruities of foreign apparel. The black cloth trousers worn in the morning are only a little better than the gigantic check in which Englishmen are represented on the continental stage—a very silly caricature, by the way, of the best dressed nation—we speak of the men—in the world; while the misfitting black frock-coat, of poor material and atrocious make, which is so constantly seen, is the most unsightly garment for which a nation whose national dress is extremely convenient and picturesque ever exchanged that dress to take up with one which is singularly prosaic if not unbecoming.

Mr. ANNESLEY notes the erection, on the left bank of the river Kizu, of a large building intended as a city-hall which is to contain all the different offices of the local Government except the Custom-house. It is in the foreign style, but the designs which Major KINER seems to have made for it have not been strictly adhered to, and it is more than probable that, on this account, both the appearance and construction of the building will be faulty. This passion for mutilating the designs of foreigners for works which, if built in a foreign style, should be built according to our own well established laws of architecture, threatens to cover Japan with some of the most incongruous buildings in the world, and the matter really deserves more attention than it has received. Not that we are by any means satisfied with many of the new buildings lately constructed both here and in Yedo, in which, so far as we know, the foreign architects have had their own way. The Custom House, and the new buildings for the Shosha, are glaring illustrations of these remarks. Without going any further, let any one look at the sky-line of these two buildings, than which it is impossible to conceive anything more unsightly and displeasing. Again, take the buildings

at the back of the Kogakurio,—those inhabited by the professors of the college. We sincerely hope that the plan of these buildings proceeded from no foreign brain, for it is wholly indefensible. The poorest almshouses of a country town in England would be more sightly.

As regards the building at Osaka of which Mr. ANNESLEY speaks, if wood has really been employed where European experience has hitherto insisted on stone, it is certain that a serious mistake has been made. Though too late to rectify it now, attention may fairly be called to the objections to and the danger of modifying European plans for buildings constructed after European models.

Mr. ANNESLEY says that foreign engineers have been surveying the Ajikawa as far as Kiôto, with the view of deepening the river sufficiently to admit of steamers of light draft ascending it as far as that city, and of further communication with the Biwa lake by means of a canal uniting it with the river. The easy access to the West Coast which would result from these steps would be of vast benefit both to the western provinces and to those thus brought into communication with them, though the extension of the railway in that direction may possibly be held to be a sufficient boon to this part of the Empire.

It is only when we come to realize the extent of this country and its population that we can at all estimate the difficulties connected with making the transition from the old to the new condition of things. Take the work of the Educational Department, for instance, brought under our consideration in this Report by Mr. ANNESLEY's references to the schools of Osaka. We are too apt to imagine that its efforts are limited to the few establishments at Yedo of which we have more or less knowledge. It is only when we remember that rules have to be framed for we are afraid to say how many thousands of schools in various parts of the country, under very diverse conditions of development, possibly breathing a very different intellectual atmosphere, and dealing with people whose political convictions may be strongly opposed to those of the present Government, that we are at all able to form an idea of the work of the Department. The irritation we all manifest day by day at the dilatoriness of the Japanese is perhaps a crooked lever which assists their progress, as it must certainly modify their views. But we forget too often that we are on a road on which we have been travelling for a thousand years, while they have been travelling for the same time on a road leading just the other way, which they have only just abandoned for our own. This tendency to estimate by our own standards what they do and what they do not do, is at the root of half our misunderstandings with them, half our impatience and irritability, and of half of the failure to get them to move as fast as we wish in the direction both of us desire.

OSAKA.

NOTES BY MR. VICE CONSUL ANNESLEY.

Agriculture.—The new crop of rice is not only short in quantity but deficient in quality, which will tend to keep the price of this grain high, and in a great degree check its export by Foreigners.

The vast plains around Osaka are extensively cultivated, the numerous rivers which intersect the soil greatly contribute to the rapid growth of Rice, Cotton, Wheat, Rape-seed, Beans, &c. The wax-tree is also considerably planted generally on the banks of rivers.

Population and Industries.—The population of Osaka according to the census taken in 1872 is set down at 530,885 inhabitants; there is also a large fluctuating population. There are in Osaka 1,380 Buddhist temples and 538 Shinto shrines. The neighbouring City of Kioto returns 667,334 inhabitants with 3,514 Buddhist temples

and 2,413 Shinto shrines. The bridges in Osaka are stated to number 1,251, and annually cost large sums to keep them in repair. Osaka possesses a large arsenal, where all kinds of guns are cast, and gun-carriages and appurtenances manufactured, saddles, bridles, harness and all sorts of military accoutrements are made and beautifully finished after foreign models. The works in this establishment are carried on by Japanese artificers, unaided by any foreign supervision whatever, and are very creditable to the Japanese Government.

A steam paper mill is being erected in this city, and when finished will be worked under the superintendence of a foreigner. The mill is guaranteed to turn out at least one ton of paper daily from either rags or bark, or rags and bark mixed, or rags, straw and bark mixed. The paper is to be of any quality or fineness desired.

Several kinds of foreign machines have been introduced into Osaka; the most noticeable are:—

Spinning-machines worked by steam and also by water. Small American hand spinning-machines intended for household use are being imported, which will be capable of spinning 25 catties of thread a day; whereas the machines now in use, which are made of wood and bamboo, can only produce about a catty and a-half a day. Knitting-machines; some 680 of these useful machines are at work, they manufacture drawers, singlets, socks, gloves, &c., and also silk cardigan jackets.

Shoe and Boot-making machine. This ingenious instrument can turn out 50 pairs of boots or shoes daily, requiring but little additional finish after leaving the machine. They are sold very cheap, but are not to be recommended if a strong article is desired.

Weaving machines have been imported into Osaka, but are not yet in working order. It is estimated, however, that the goods which this machine would manufacture can be laid down at a cheaper rate than if made on the spot.

Steam machinery for the manufacture of Grey Shirts (unbleached) is in full operation at Sakai in the neighbourhood of Osaka.

A large oil-pressing machine worked by steam under foreign superintendence is producing a considerable quantity of oil made from rape-seed cake.

A brewery on an extensive scale is at work, and brews beer of a fair quality from hops obtained from America; this liquor is much consumed by the Japanese. Tailoring establishments are numerous dispersed about Osaka; all kinds of clothing in imitation of foreign patterns are made and exhibited for sale, and sewing machines are in great requisition in these establishments; but judging from the style of garments made in Osaka, the native tailors have still to acquire the art of "cutting" as it is known to foreigners.

Travelling boxes and portmanteaux of solid leather are extensively made here, and are well and handsomely finished.

Glass-blowing is carried on; little progress has however been effected in this department. Kerosine lamps are made and retailed at a very moderate price; these facts, together with the large quantity of Kerosine oil which has found its way into Osaka and which is sold at a low rate, encourage the hope that the paper lanterns and smoking oil lamps used by the natives in lighting up their dwellings will be speedily superseded.

Public Works.—The Japanese Government have erected on the opposite bank of the river Kizu, facing the Foreign Settlement, a large building intended as a city-hall, which is to contain all the different Departments of the local Government with the exception of the Custom-house. It is an imposing looking edifice and built on a foreign model, has long columns in front, and is surmounted by a high dome. It is, however, to be regretted that the original designs for this building, as furnished by Major Kinder, Director of the Imperial Mint, were not more correctly adhered to, and the valuable advice of that gentleman accepted. I am informed that the Japanese, in their anxiety to build this structure unaided by foreign superintendence, have used wood where stone should have been employed in columns, windows, arches &c. and have ignored all the principles of modern architecture.

The municipal buildings are nearly completed, and they will consist of a municipal hall, with accommodation for the municipal police, well built houses for a Shand and

Mason fire engine, and a red brick prison containing four cells and a covered prison yard.

Some iron bridges have been constructed, under foreign superintendence, over the rivers flowing through different parts of Osaka. An iron and wood bridge, admitting of being opened in the centre, connects the foreign settlement with the opposite side of the Ajikawa. It is also proposed to make an additional bridge over the Kizugawa leading to the city hall.

This miniature settlement continues to be well lighted, and kept in good order. The streets are well paved and clean. Trees, planted on both sides, afford agreeable shade in summer, and a few more houses and godowns have been erected in the settlement.

During the past year the only works carried on to facilitate the navigation of the river leading to this settlement have been the occasional use of some dredging machines, and the employment of many small boats on the bar which are very useful in dredging by hand the mouth of the river; but these works should be constantly maintained so as to keep a sufficient depth for the free running of the ferry-steamers.

Some foreign engineers have been surveying the Ajikawa as far as Kioto with the view of deepening this river sufficiently to admit of steamers of light draught navigating the whole length up to that *Fu*; and also to construct a canal connecting the river with lake Biwa, of such a depth as will allow the passage of such steamers.

This undertaking, if carried out, would place the West Coast of Japan, together with many fertile districts of commercial importance, within easy reach of Osaka and Hiogo.

Osaka contains seventy-two primary schools, one college and one academy, which are attended by about 10,000 pupils. The college and academy are under the direction of English teachers. There is also a school for girls under the care of a foreign instructress.

The garrison of Osaka usually comprises eight battalions of foot-soldiers; (640 men and 100 officers form a battalion) also two companies of artillery. Some regiments of cavalry are sometimes quartered here.

I may mention as an interesting fact that Divine Service in the Japanese language is daily performed in the neat little church belonging to the American Missionary Society. It is well attended by the natives, and the responses are given by them from translations into Japanese of the Book of Common Prayer.

At present vessels calling here have to anchor at a considerable distance from the shore and in a very open position; this fact, together with the length of the river from the settlement to the sea, renders it extremely difficult to send merchandize for shipment, and moreover when the weather is at all boisterous it is impossible to send off cargo-boats, owing to the danger attending the crossing of the river unless in smooth water. The fees charged by the Custom-house authorities for permission to ship cargo after regulation hours are so exorbitant that few sailing vessels can afford to avail themselves of this permission, and they are frequently compelled at the sacrifice of much valuable time to wait until fine weather will allow them to load.

Consequently few vessels visit this port, as merchants prefer to send their goods in native junks to Hiogo, and ship them from that port.

I am informed that an *octroi* duty of one per cent is levied by the Japanese authorities on all goods in charge of Japanese passing to and from the foreign settlement; as this tax directly affects the free trade and interests of foreigners it is very desirable that it should be abrogated.

CHINA.

(From the "Shunpao" Chinese Newspaper of July 9.)

Proclamation to the inhabitants of Formosa by Pan, Second Imperial Envoy and Treasurer of Fukien (lately come from Peking) and Hia, Taotai of Formosa and Pescadores, dated June the 22nd.

We hereby inform you that, as Japan has undertaken a military expedition to revenge herself for the murder and ill treatment by the Moutan tribe of ship-wrecked Loo-

chooans who were cast away there, as the troops from the 3rd month to this day (9th day of the 5th month) have not commenced to retire, and as they also contemplate revenge because the Pi tribes and the tribes of the South have plundered Japanese ships which have been stranded, I, the Treasurer, have received orders from the Emperor to cross over to Formosa and to lend assistance to His Excellency, the first Imperial Envoy in the management of this question.

I must observe that it was indeed brutal of the savages of the Moutan tribe to murder the Loochooans, but, as the place in question is under Chinese administration it stands in the nature of things that the crime should be punished by China according to the laws, in order that the Treaty may be complied with.

As regards the Pi tribe and the tribes of the South, their chief Shun Auchung last year already took under his protection, and gave over to the authorities who forwarded them home, some Japanese who were cast away on his coast.

Thus the Pi and Southern tribes not only have no enmity against Japan, but have rendered her services on various occasions, and taking these services into consideration it would seem unjust that innocent persons should be exposed to molestation.

I, the Treasurer, and I, the Tontai, will now go to Liang Kinou by steamer to speak with Saigo, the Japanese General, himself, and we will by no means permit him to proceed against other tribes.

We therefore by this proclamation call upon the native tribes to attend to their ordinary avocations; we shall certainly find the means to protect them, and they (the Japanese) shall not be allowed to make inroads on the territory of various tribes.

Proclamation given under our hands and to be humbly obeyed.

Correspondence.

CHINA'S PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR.—I notice an article in a recent issue of the *China Mail* entitled "China and her Preparations" in which the writer argues that that country is so well prepared for war that it is not improbable she may be found attacking an European power. So far from taking this view of the case, I venture to place a few facts before you to show that if China is able to maintain and defend herself from attack it is as much as in her present position she is able to achieve.

In the first place what is the extent and condition of the Chinese military and naval forces? In reality China has no regular army: it is left to the discretion of the mandarins of the different provinces to organize and maintain such force as circumstances may require, and it is no uncommon thing for these officials, if affairs look peaceful, to keep the force under their orders down to a *minimum* while drawing the allowance for a *maximum*. An instance of this occurred but a short time ago at Foo-chow where some of the European residents were disturbed in a game of rackets by the unwonted din of an engagement between the Government troops and some smugglers who were endeavouring to "run" opium; (it must be remarked that this opium had already paid the legal taxes, and the owners objected to pay the local "squeeze" and determined to pass it in defiance of the authorities). The troops advanced to seize the opium when they were met by the fire of a well-armed party: it was only the work of a few minutes to defeat the Government troops, and the corpse of the mandarin was soon after brought into the Racket Court. The authorities were completely paralyzed, and it was found on enquiry that the military force in the neighbourhood was only a fraction of what it was supposed to be.

Such was the condition of affairs at Foochow, within a very recent period, and at one of China's most important arsenals.

I am well aware that the Chinese of late years have employed a few European officers of undoubted ability to drill the troops stationed in the vicinity of Shanghai, Ningpo, &c., but the efforts of these gentlemen have naturally been limited, and to a great extent neutralized, by the fact of their men

being constantly drafted away before they had thoroughly mastered the details of their drill; and considering the extent of country over which the Chinese soldiers are employed, it would be a matter of surprise if the men who had received instruction in foreign drill and had been subsequently absorbed into the undisciplined Chinese levies had been able to retain the advantages of such instruction or sensibly to leaven the ignorance of their comrades. On the whole, therefore, and in view of their defective organization and lack of proper discipline, I do not think the Chinese military forces are much to be feared.

The Navy, which boasts of some 20 gun-vessels, carrying on an average four guns each, and two wooden frigates, is a more formidable force. In adopting the European model the Chinese were compelled to follow our naval theories, and the class of vessel they have is a serviceable type for coast protection. But what could such a mosquito force effect against a European power? They have an extensive sea-board to guard, totally unprotected, and even supposing their vessels superior, they are dependent for supplies of munitions of war on their Arsenals and these I shall presently show to be unprotected and at the mercy of an invading force.

Now as regards China's fortifications. The only ones worthy of the name are those situated on the Peiho river, and supposed to protect the approaches to the capital. The writer in the *China Mail* states that these forts have been rebuilt, and are now twice as effective as they were before they were captured by the English and French forces in 1860. This belief appears to have gained ground in China, but it is far from being the case. Only the North and South forts have been rebuilt, the others remain in the same ruined condition in which the Allies left them in 1860. The two forts which have been restored have been rebuilt in exactly the same style as heretofore, and without any defences whatever in the rear of the fortifications; and as regards their armament—with the exception of three 300-pounder Krupp guns, one of which only is mounted—they appear to be principally smooth bore 68-pounders bearing Macartney's name and the mark of the Nankin Arsenal. The interior of the forts remains unaltered (no attempt being made to metal the roads, &c.) and the consequence is that in wet weather the quick movements of troops would be impracticable. Just below Koku, on the right bank of the Peiho, a fortress of a more formidable character is in course of construction. This work is apparently designed to supersede the entrenched camps that were formed in the neighbourhood as depôts for the reserve of troops for the Taku forts. After expending millions on these fortifications the Chinese will sooner or later acknowledge their mistake and must realize the fact that the money would have been more judiciously spent in protecting their Capital, for as every thing in China centres in Peking, it would form the goal of an invading army. But instead of protecting this they expend their money and energies on outposts 150 miles from it without any defences between these outposts and the Capital! These fortifications without offering any serious obstruction to an invading force (if they offer any whatever, as the Pehang Ho eight miles to the northward of the Peiho is undefended and there is good reason to believe is a much better means of attack for an invading force) would naturally only add to the anxieties of a general, however capable, as he is left to protect outposts with the base undefended and all his movements must naturally be such as to cover the Capital.

But other objections to these are found in the periodical overflow of the Peiho river, caused by the negligence of the Chinese who have allowed the Yellow River to silt up and resume its old course. Instead of emptying itself into the Yellow Sea, it has now forced itself a course out of the Taitsingho and discharges itself into the Gulf of Pechili about thirty miles to the southward of the Peiho. By the melting of the snows in its upper waters it receives such additions that, kept within bounds on its right bank by the high lands of Shantung, it has to find an escape somewhere and naturally does so by overflowing and devastating the low lands of Chihli. This fearful calamity is now of periodical occurrence; and one consequence is that towards the end of July or beginning of August the

whole country is one sheet of water and communications with the forts on the Peiho become, for all military purposes, impracticable.

The whole of the effect of the defences in the North of China are neutralized by impassable roads and by the action of the Yellow river, both of which difficulties could have been provided against by a little care and forethought. And there is every fear that this cause of injury to the country may augment each year as the ravages of the Yellow River are certainly on the increase. This can be accounted for by the fact that this river, running through a rich alluvial country, must bring down large deposits which, through the obstructions at the mouths of the different rivers find a difficulty in reaching the sea. This gradually causes the rivers to silt up, and each year their beds are becoming higher than the plains. The Yellow river has earned the name of "China's sorrow," but I am afraid the trouble it has caused the nation in past times is as nothing compared with what it will cause it, if steps are not taken to check the injury it is doing the north of China. I believe that the troubles caused to the government from this cause alone are sufficient to distract their attention from following an aggressive warlike policy.

The so-called Arsenals of China consist of establishments at Foochow, Shanghai, Soochow, Nankin and Tientsin. All these are more or less defenceless. The establishments at Foochow and Shanghai are more properly Dockyards than Arsenals. The Arsenal at Tientsin is situated two miles from the left bank of the river opposite the foreign settlement. It consists of powder-mills and work-shops for the manufacture of small arms, cartridges and machinery; it is totally unprotected, and the roads to it are so bad that, even in fine weather, it is a matter of difficulty to reach it.

It is conceivable that the self-conceit of the Chinese leads them to imagine that they are in a position to cope with an European Power. But it is hardly for foreign writers to measure the power of China so inaccurately as either to strengthen this self-conceit, or to lead the public to imagine that she possesses means either of offence or defence which have the least formidable nature.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EXPERTUS.

[THE attention of the Police is earnestly called to the matter treated in the following letter:—]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Weekly Mail*.

SIR,—I pass along the Bund every afternoon on my way from my office to the Bluff. I remark that there are always four hundred and twenty-two thousand dogs, playing about there. Many of these are pointers, setters, and retrievers, and are animals of very great beauty and value.

I also remark that there are two hundred and sixty-three thousand foreign children, also playing about there. They are probably of no value whatever to any one but their parents, and many of them are of very ferocious appearance.

Surely, during this hot weather, it would be well if the consuls would make an ordinance, compelling parents of children muzzle them, or to restrain them within their own compounds. The consequences of their biting some of these valuable sporting dogs would certainly be serious, if not fatal.

Yours truly,

HYDROPHOBIST.

Yokohama, July 24, 1874.

Law & Police.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before G. N. MITCHELL, Esq., Acting Consul.

July 20th, 1874.

Chaddle Davies, said to be Private Secretary to Mr. Le Gendre, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in the first-class waiting room of the Yokohama Railway, on Sunday morning, the 19th instant, and was fined \$10.00 or 40 days imprisonment.

The same prisoner was charged with assaulting Railway Police Inspector Cole. Fined \$20.00, or 40 days imprisonment.

He was also charged with committing a nuisance in the first class

waiting room of Yokohama Railway Station, fined \$10.00, or 20 days imprisonment.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., *Assistant Judge.*

Thursday, July 23rd, 1874.

R. F. Livingstone was charged with having committed a nuisance in a first-class carriage attached to the 10 a. m. train from Shinbashi, on Sunday, 19th instant. He pleaded not guilty.

Railway police Inspector T. Cole appeared for the Railway authorities.

Kobaiasi Masanaro, a Railway Guard, gave evidence as to the alleged offence, and Inspector Cole deposed to having received the complaint from the Guard, on the arrival of the train at Yokohama.

Inspector Cole said they had a witness to call a Japanese gentleman, who had spoken to him after leaving the train on the occasion referred to. He was in Yedo, however, and although the Governor of Kanagawa had been applied to to have enquiries made respecting him, he had not turned up.

In defence, accused called three witnesses, who were fellow-travellers with him in the same carriage on the night in question; their evidence was opposed to that of the Guard.

After a patient hearing of the case, His Honour said he should give accused the benefit of the doubt—really more than a doubt which existed. The evidence of the Guard was the only evidence

criminating accused, and it was explicit enough. But, on the other hand, three persons who were present in the carriage with the prisoner at the time swore positively that they saw no such offence committed and their evidence directly contradicted that of Guard, who had a somewhat difficult duty to perform, and might have been under a mistake in concluding that accused was guilty of the offence alleged. The case would therefore be dismissed.

COBB & Co, vs. J. WICKERS.

Claim for \$49.84, for balance of account for goods supplied defendant, rent, &c.

Defendant admitted \$12 only.

Mr. J. W. Sutherland represented the firm of Cobb & Co.

An item of \$21.25, due plaintiffs in the estate of the late J. B. Butcher, a former partner, was disputed by defendant, who produced no receipt or books to prove payment, but said he recollected paying it to Mr. Butcher and getting a receipt, which he probably left behind on leaving Kobe.

Mr. Sutherland objected to a charge of \$14 in defendant's cross-account, for blistering two ponies. It was done on his own responsibility, without the orders of the firm; the ponies being merely in the stables at livery.

The evidence of two witnesses was heard, and His Honour finally gave judgment for plaintiffs, for amount claimed, \$49.84, with costs. — *Gazette*.

SUMMARY OF THE FOREIGN IMPORT TRADE OF HIOGO AND OSAKA
FOR THE YEAR, 1873.

Cotton Manufactures								\$2,430,568
Woollen „								1,864,285
Metals								166,305
Boots and Shoes								19,330
Beer, Wine, and Spirits								76,994
Carpets								14,450
Clocks								25,247
Drugs								93,946
Glassware								40,757
Haberdashery								45,916
Leather								30,024
Medicines								33,511
Kerosine Oil								93,970
Stationery								22,982
Umbrellas								91,444
Window Glass								26,960
Miscellaneous (Foreign)								437,579
„ (Japanese Government)								256,962
Sugar (white) 20,713 piculs								147,528
„ (brown) 29,850 „								95,427
Sugar candy 2,573 „								23,918
Oil, Bean 9,407 „								46,273
Other Eastern produce								225,835
Total Imports								\$6,310,211

Amount of Treasure Imported during the year.....\$3,304,549.

SUMMARY OF THE FOREIGN EXPORT TRADE OF HIOGO AND OSAKA
FOR THE YEAR, 1873.

SILK.	{ Raw.....	252.29	catties }		
	{ Waste	556.36	„ }		\$114,825
Silkworms Eggs.....		1,272	cards.....		100
Tea.....	3,739,481		lbs.		753,454
Copper	198.39		piculs		490,025
Tobacco	8,998		„		68,579
Wax (vegetable)	14,947		„		257,4 2
Camphor	3,154		„		49,961
Dried fish	10,918		„		151,224
Coal.....	669		tons		13,288
Rice.....	154,432		piculs		515,571
Lacquered ware	251		cases		29,476
Porcelain.....	1,352		„		34,287
Seaweed	65,262		piculs		135,942
Wheat.....	23,636		„		50,942
Miscellaneous					657,050
			Total.....		\$3,322,218

Amount of Treasure Exported during year.....	\$6,927,439
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**A RETURN OF DUTIES COLLECTED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE AT HIOGO AND OSAKA
DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1873.**

ON IMPORTS (Hiogo).									
Specific duties .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$184,905	
Ad valorem .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,285	
									\$230,190
ON EXPORTS (Hiogo).									
Specific duties .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$48,645	
Ad valorem .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,772	
									\$77,417
Total duties on Imports and Exports (Hiogo).....								\$307,609,957	
ON IMPORTS (Osaka).									
Specific duties .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$4,962	
Ad valorem .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,801	
									\$10,763
ON EXPORTS (Osaka).									
Specific duties .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$21,653	
Ad balorem .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,476	
									\$34,130
Total duties on Imports and Exports (Osaka).....								\$44,893	
Grand total of Duties for Hiogo and Osaka.....								\$352,503	

RETURN OF FOREIGN RESIDENCE.

AT HIOGO AND OSAKA.

NATIONALITY.	HIOGO.					OSAKA.				
	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
British	64	112	124	179	210	28	22	34	40	64
German	38	40	41	50	62	8	7	6	7	2
American	38	38	39	43	24	12	3	2	7	22
French	17	27	19	28	31	11	20	21	13	9
Dutch	14	26	26	21	28	5	6	5	9	21
Portuguese	7	5	6	11	16	...	...	...	3	3
Spanish .....	...	6	11	11	8	...	...	...	...	...
Austro-Hungarian	5	10	9	10	9	...	...	...	...	...
Danish .....	...	2	6	9	10	...	1	...	...	...
Swiss .....	...	...	3	5	5	...	3	4	1	7
Swedish Norwegian .....	...	4	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...
Italian	2	1	3	1	1	...	1	1	1	1
Hawaiian .....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Russian .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	185	271	291	373	415	64	63	73	81	129

RETURN OF FOREIGN SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF HIOGO IN THE YEAR, 1873.

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	TOTAL NO. OF SHIPS.			TOTAL TONNAGE.			TOTAL NO. OF SHIPS.			TOTAL TONNAGE.		
	With cargo.	In ballast	Total.	With cargo.	In ballast	Total.	With cargo.	In ballast	Total.	With cargo.	In ballast	Total.
British	66	15	81	42,905	10,739	53,644	65	14	79	41,664	9,271	50,935
American	6	2	8	2,361	1,306	3,667	8	...	8	3,667	...	3,667
„ Mail Steamers	100	...	100	185,716	...	185,716	100	...	100	185,716	...	185,716
German	9	10	19	3,428	3,706	7,134	17	2	19	6,572	562	7,134
Hawaiian	3	...	3	720	...	720	3	...	3	720	...	720
Dutch .....	...	1	1	696	...	696	1	...	1	696	...	696
Swedish	2	1	3	592	283	875	3	...	3	875	...	875
Norwegian	1	2	3	180	630	810	3	...	3	810	...	810
French .....	...	3	3	...	1,640	1,640	3	...	3	1,640	...	1,640
Belgian	1	...	1	585	...	585	1	...	1	585	...	585
Chinese	7	...	7	5,360	...	5,360	7	...	7	5,360	...	5,360
Russian	1	1	2	741	590	1,331	1	1	2	741	590	1,331
	196	35	231	243,284	18,894	262,178	212	17	229	249,046	10,423	259,469

RETURN OF FOREIGN SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF OSAKA DURING THE YEAR 1873.

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	Total No. of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total No. of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.		
	With Cargo	In ballast	Total	With Cargo	In ballast	Total	With Cargo	In ballast	Total	With Cargo	In ballast	Total
British.....	1	27	28	871	19,566	20,437	27	...	27	19,201	...	19,201
German.....	...	8	8	...	3,219	3,219	8	...	8	3,219	...	3,219
American.....	...	1	1	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
French.....	...	2	2	...	1,212	1,212	2	...	2	1,212	...	1,212
Dutch.....	...	1	1	...	695	695	1	...	1	695	...	695
Russian.....	...	1	1	...	741	741	1	...	1	741	...	741
	1	40	41	871	26,483	26,454	39	...	39	25,068	...	25,068

A JAPANESE LOVE SONG.

My love is like a rock,
Where birds of white wing fly,
Which billows overleap,
And sun can never dry.

My fondest fancies spring
Around him every hour,
Bound breaking at his feet.
And o'er his brightness tower.

The gazer on the land
Looks long across the wave ;
He sees a ridge of snow
Where waters roll and rave.

The rock—it lieth low
Beneath the tumbling sea :
My darling's steadfast soul
Is known to none but me.

KAJIN.

Extracts.

THE COMING AGE.

The belief in progress and in the perfectibility of man has been the characteristic doctrine of a large school of political writers. Reformers naturally believe in the approach of a millennium which is to begin when their favourite measures are adopted; the philosophers who helped to bring about the French Revolution imagined that the reign of pure reason was about to supplant the reign of antiquated prejudice; and popular interpreters of the creed pushed the doctrine to the extreme of assuming that all social changes were invariably for the better. The cruel disappointments in which many recent experiments have ended have not entirely dispelled the illusion, though it scarcely shows such vigour as in the last generation. Many distinguished thinkers whose views are in no sense retrograde believe that, so far from improving, society is at the present time advancing with great rapidity towards a dissolution, or at least towards a catastrophe which may involve many generations. We need not ask whether the gloomy or the cheerful view be correct. It is at least tolerably plain that there is no such indisputable presumption as the old revolutionists supposed in favour of the continuous and universal progress of mankind. The most palpable facts of history flatly contradict any such hypothesis. The phenomenon which we call progress is clearly limited, both in time and place. A very large part, probably a great majority, of the human race, is, and generally has been, in a state of stagnation, and often of decay. It is only from the weakness of our imaginations, which prevents us from realizing how large a part of the whole population of the globe lies outside our circle of ideas and influences, that we are able to forget that the exceptions are much more numerous than the conformities to the rule. And, again, it is plain enough that even in the progressive races the progress does not extend to all the faculties. We are quite ready to allow that we cannot build, nor paint, nor write poetry as well as many people could do in former ages. The Greeks, to mention no other case, had certain artistic capacities which we seem to have lost as decidedly as we have lost the savage faculty for tracking footsteps through a forest. But, not to insist upon these very obvious qualifications to our self-complacency, it

seems to be evident that the race, like the individual, must at some time or other reach its culmination. According to Mr. Herbert Spencer's not very cheerful view, the most probable theory of the universe implies a continual alternation of evolution and degradation. Once upon a time the whole solar system was collected into a vast inorganic mass, spinning at a great rate round its axis. Gradually it contracted, and each of the planets was shot off upon its own errand. As they cooled down, organic life gradually appeared, and the forces which once wreathed the vapours and shook the earth's crust presented themselves in the shape of plants and monkeys, and ultimately of philosophers. But this condition can be no more permanent than that which preceded it. Nothing is eternal; in every system there is some little defect which will gradually upset the existing equilibrium. At some inconceivably distant period the planets will drop into the sun; the great masses now distributed through space will agglomerate themselves, and then, it may be, the process of evolution will make a fresh start, new solar systems will be developed, and the everlasting series of cycles be repeated. The speculation is a tolerably daring one, and probably Mr. Spencer himself, whose views we do not profess to have set forth with perfect accuracy, would lay very little stress upon it. It may, however, represent vaguely the kind of theory which suggests itself to the scientific imagination, even if the scientific reason pronounces that it lies beyond the legitimate bounds of human thought. Our guesses at the plan of the universe scarcely challenge implicit confidence. It is enough to say that there is no particular reason for supposing that this little atom of a planet will continue its course for ever, or that its inhabitants will go on—even if they have hitherto continued—getting steadily better, wiser, and happier. Analogy would rather suggest that in some way or other the most permanent of material objects will go through as many ages as the period of progress. And therefore there is no insuperable weight of antecedent presumption against the doctrine that the world has already seen its best days; though it would be lamentable to think that it could do no better. When one considers the vast amount of misery and stupidity which exists in the most civilized countries, and the immense improvements which might follow from even a slight rise in the general standard of intelligence and morality, it would be melancholy to believe that the improvements would never be realized. Still we have no right to decline to listen to the discouraging preachers who would tell us that the youth of the world has already departed, and that its manhood is declining into the imbecility of old age.

The question therefore suggests itself, what would be the proper attitude of mind if such a conclusion were clearly established? The popular prophets of progress are apt to represent their own view as the only one which would supply us with sufficient motives for activity. Men who are trying to make the world better would relax their efforts unless they had some certainty of success. And yet the converse view would be quite tenable. If it should be clearly established that we were gradually declining, we might still endeavour to make the process as tolerable as possible. Whenever the day comes, if it ever does come, at which the industrial power of England vanishes along with its coal-mines, we might perhaps reconcile ourselves with comparatively little reluctance, because without disgrace, to descend into the position of a second-rate Power. National decline when it results from demoralization is of course humiliating; but if it were due to a disappearance of the physical condition essential to the greatness of a country, submission with a tolerably good grace might be the best possible

policy. What is true of any particular nation would be true of the world. There are changes beyond the power of man to arrest, and, long before our planet has dropped into the sun, it will have become an unsuitable abode for civilized beings. Probably the most highly organized animals would be the first to feel the change, and would slowly depart from the scene, to leave the world in its second childhood, and allow the "monstrous offspring," who was once its ruler, to resume his old preeminence. Before that happens however, it would be as well to prepare ourselves for the coming event. The last age of man need not be merely a repetition of his barbarous infancy. Some of the lessons which he has learnt might enable him to decline with dignity, and to grow weak without becoming ferocious. There might be consolations in the old age of the race. Our remote descendants will indeed have many causes for humility. In their time the material advantages of civilization will have disappeared. They will preserve a railway engine or a fragment of telegraphic wire, as mysterious implements which had a meaning to the ancients; and will visit with reverence the mouths of those huge caverns from which the extinct mineral was formerly extracted for purposes of fuel. Possibly, indeed, some of our machines will be invested with superstitious awe; for superstition, even of a degraded kind, is a growth which has not yet been extirpated, and which may possibly be expected to put forth new developments as the intellect grows weaker. For not only mechanical contrivances, but the intellectual achievements of our day, will become unintelligible as the vigour of the race declines. In the museums of that day there will be preserved specimens of examination papers, and men will tell each other with wonder that in distant ages, not only the most learned, but even lads who were plucked at the Universities were able to understand those mysterious symbols. As the impulse which formerly created the fine arts declines, our descendants will be reduced first to merely mechanical imitation, and then, abandoning even that attempt, will be content to admire such relics as they are able to preserve. In those days Radicals and Conservatives will change places. Men of a sanguine temperament will hope that it may still be possible to keep alive for a generation the arts and the political and philosophical theories bequeathed by a more vigorous race; whilst the despondent and melancholy will acquiesce in changes from which it will be generally recognized that no real improvement can be anticipated. War, it may be hoped, will be discouraged, because the hot passions characteristic of youthful development will grow gradually weaker, and the wisest statesmen will admit that the nearest approach to stagnation is the greatest blessing which can be anticipated.

But we renounce the attempt to draw any adequate portrait of the supposed period. It has of late been very fashionable for imaginative writers to draw fanciful pictures of the coming age; and, to say the truth, it does not appear that any great strain upon the imagination is generally implied in such efforts. For the most part, the changes contemplated by those travellers to Utopia are of a very simple and obvious kind. They look forward to a few scientific discoveries, and endeavour to imagine the results of mankind acquiring the command of new powers of nature, and making use of forces which are to electricity what electricity is to steam. Undoubtedly if we could travel through the air, or kill our fellow-creatures by the million instead of the thousands, the external form of society would be considerably changed; but it does not follow that men's characters would be essentially different if they could take a morning's trip across the Atlantic as easily as they can now pay a visit to Brighton. Neither do the various theories which have been worked out as to the possible effect of extending women's rights strike us as very interesting. If, wherever there are now a man and a woman, there is to be at some future time a couple of men, things might be better or worse; but, except a slight increase of the general monotony, we do not know that any very remarkable effect would be necessarily produced. And therefore we venture to advise the next constructor of a fanciful future to try his hand at depicting society in a state of pronounced and recognized decay. The moral need not be altogether useless. He might, for example, show us to what extent the belief in indefinite progress, so frequently invoked by politicians, really colours our habitual views of life; and how far they would be altered by substituting an entirely different conception. And further, he might incidentally throw some light upon the problem, not altogether an uninteresting one, how far symptoms of such a change are already manifest to an acute mind. It would be possible to make out a very plausible case to show that our ordinary boasting rests upon a very insecure foundation, that we have already lost some powers once enjoyed by the race, and that even our most unquestionable achievements are compatible with a theory that the world is going in a very different direction from that which we too complacently assume to be inevitable.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

July 20, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Howard, 4,251, from San Francisco. June 27th, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
 July 22, *Sylvia*, H. M. Surveying vessel, Captain St. John, 857 tons, from Sendai Bay, July 19th.
 July 22, *Denshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 560, from South Coast, to Japanese Lighthouse Department.
 July 22, *Nevada*, American steamer, Coy, 2,145, from Shanghai, July 15th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
 July 23, *Montcalm*, French ironclad, Lespes, 3,400, from the South.
 July 25, *Duna*, British steamer, Thomson, 862, from Kobe, July 22nd, Tea and General, to Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.

DEPARTURES.

July 19, *Colorado*, American steamer, Morse, 3,726, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
 July 20, *Washi*, British steamer, Hecroff, 221, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.
 July 21, *Vancouver*, British steamer, Shaw, 2,200, for Hongkong, General, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.
 July 21, *Montcalm*, French iron-clad, Captain Lespes, 3,400 tons, for Hiogo.
 July 21, *Kiangse*, American steamer, Pratt, 570, for Hiogo, despatched by E. Fiesler & Co.
 July 21, *Pleiades*, British steamer, Lee, 1,417, for Hiogo, General and Tea, despatched by Mourilyan Heimann & Co.
 July 21, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Howard, 4,254, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
 July 22, *Bomlay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
 July 22, *Bengal*, British steamer, Douglas, 1,303, for New York via Hiogo, Tea and General, despatched by Augustine Heard & Co.
 July 22, *Ambassador*, British ship, Prehn, 682, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Simon, Evers & Co.
 July 23, *New York*, American steamer, Furber, for Hakodate, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
 July 23, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *Colorado*, for San Francisco:—H. P. Lillbridge, C. H. Haswell, W. Dunphy, W. Lee, H. Quilter, M. M. Scott, Major Snow, L. W. Rickhard and family, Wm Crawford, C. M. Jacobs, J. H. Fisher, W. E. Griffiths, Miss M. O. Griffiths, Ingersoll, W. W. Blorr, R. H. Areindale, E. Aubach, J. Jaquemot, Jur., Chung Gong, family and 5 attendants.
 Per American steamer *Great Republic* from San Francisco. For Yokohama—Messrs. J. Mackrill Smith and son, S. F. Kinggold, John Duncan, Page Brown, E. H. Manly, Mrs. M. Jenks and child, I. Kiataki, N. H. Nabushima, J. Kada, Sanno Takaki, T. Tomita, Commander F. R. Lewis, U. S. N., R. E. Lewis, Kentats Fujikura, H. Kobayashi and servant, Louis Derognat, K. Isuboi, H. Kumbani.
 For Shanghai:—Mr. Sommerville and servant, Miss Kate Waters, Miss J. Mansfield. For Hongkong:—E. H. Longard.
 Per British steamer *Bombay* for Hongkong.—Messrs. Hall, and Foote.
 Per American steamer *Great Republic* for Hongkong.—Mr. Loring, and Genl. Legendre.
 Per American steamer *Nevada*, from Shanghai:—Messrs. J. Blain, J. H. Hinchcross, A. Dent, J. A. Schepel, G. H. A. Coops Bugas, Dr. Willis, F. Wheeler, H. Cook, Mrs. Wolf, C. Rickerby, Mrs. W. C. Korthale and child, H. Yao, L. Von de Pilder, W. E. Clark, Dr. Greet, E. H. Harris, 5 Japanese, and 68 in the steerage. For California:—Mr. S. C. Bigelow.
 Per American steamer *Oregonian*, for Hiogo:—Messrs. E. C. Kirby, E. W. Clark, J. C. Ballagh, J. L. Lieberman, E. Vincienne, Yoshida Hayanari, M. Kanake, E. E. Muson, Iwano, 9 Japanese, and 23 in the steerage. For Nagasaki:—3 Japanese, and 10 in the steerage. For Shanghai:—Messrs. W. Forster, T. Brewer, J. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, Heimskirk, 3 Japanese, and 5 in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Bombay* for Hongkong.
 Silk 98 bales.
 Per American steamer *Nevada*, from Shanghai:—
 Treasure \$53,740.

REPORTS.

The *Sarah Scott* came down from Shinagawa in ballast on Saturday, and the *Bugal* arrived from Yokoska yesterday, after having her bottom thoroughly cleaned.
 The American steamer *Nevada* reports: left Shanghai July 15th, arrived at Nagasaki on the 17th; left Nagasaki on the 18th, arrived at Hiogo on the 19th; left Hiogo on the 20th, and arrived at Yokohama on the 22nd at 9.30 a.m.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	Name.	Agents.	Despatch.
San Francisco	John Rennie	Gilman & Co	instant
New York	Benefactor	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co	1 August
"	Duna	"	instant
Shanghai	Acantha	Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.,	Q. D.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LONDON, via SHANGHAI.—
"Glamis Castle" str.FROM LIVERPOOL.—
FROM HAMBURG.—

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke."
str.

"Remus" " YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Coulmakyle,"

FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Cathaya,"
"Jessica."

FROM BREMEN.—"Humboldt," str.

FROM NEW YORK.—"New Republic."

FROM GLASGOW.—

FROM SHIELDS.—"Arianes"

FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;"
str.FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "Chattanooga".
FROM BURNFORD.—"Miriam."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL.—"Priam"; "Patroclus" str.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—"Japan"
str.; "Montgomeryshire" str.AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Suffolk," "John
Milton"; "Denbighshire"; "Laurel"; "Penrith"; "Car-
narvonshire," "Black Prince."

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, \$12 per annum.

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lished for transmission by the American Mail Steamers
via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7;
Three months, \$4.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Special arrangements made for Second Class Passengers
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Tea \$0.01 $\frac{3}{4}$ per lb. Gross U. S. Gold Coin.

General Merchandise 40 Cents Mexican per foot.

TO NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, TORONTO,
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Tea and Waste Silk.....\$0.05 per lb. Gross.

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TO CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS,
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Further information can be obtained at the Offices of
the undersigned.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.,

Agents.

Yokohama, July 18, 1874.

tf.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer.					Wind.		During past 24 hrs.					
				Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0-1.	Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.	Cloud. 0-10.	Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Sat.	July 18	29.87	80.5	82.0	79.5	78.7	.980	.897	calm.	.00	6	92.0	70.0	81.0	.00	1.
Sun.	" 19	29.86	76.0	76.0	72.0	70.3	.740	.825	N. E.	.74	10	90.5	65.5	78.0	.11	2.
Mon.	" 20	29.88	74.5	74.5	72.0	70.9	.755	.886	N. N. E.	1.20	8	82.0	66.5	74.2	.00	2.
Tues.	" 21	29.94	73.5	74.5	72.0	70.9	.755	.877	N. E.	.38	7	78.0	64.5	71.2	.00	3.
Wed.	" 22	29.93	74.5	75.5	71.5	69.8	.728	.824	N. N. E.	1.27	7	80.0	64.5	72.2	.00	3.
Thurs.	" 23	29.94	72.5	75.0	71.5	70.0	.732	.844	N.	.69	6	77.5	62.5	70.0	.00	4.
Fri.	" 24	29.94	75.0	76.5	75.0	74.4	.851	.933	calm.	.00	5	82.0	67.0	74.5	.00	1.
Mean		29.90	76.0	76.2	73.3	72.1	.777	.862		.61	7	83.1	65.7	74.4	.04	2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund1,000,000 Dollars.

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HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.

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(LIMITED.)**

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive messages for transmission to any part of the World to which there is telegraphic communication from Japan. Passengers wishing to telegraph their safe arrival in Europe from this, can do so on payment at this office of the sum of \$6. Arrangements are being made to extend this system to other countries.

E. L. B. McMAHON,
Agent, No. 32.

Yokohama, April 25, 1874.

J. THOMPSON & Co.

BEG respectfully to announce that, until their new premises are erected,

Messrs. North & Co.

Have kindly undertaken the management of their business. All orders, prescriptions, &c. sent to their Dispensary will receive the same careful attention as heretofore.

Yokohama, March 30, 1874. Google tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.**

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
 JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
 ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
 PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
 MUSTARD, VINEGAR
 FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
 POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
 FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
 KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
 HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
 PICKLED SALMON.
 YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
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 LEA AND PERRINS' " WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands. Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

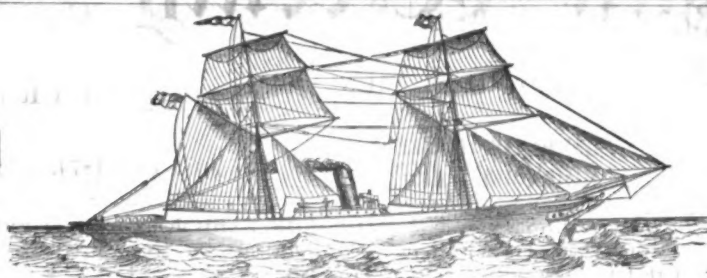
Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

12ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON
STEAM
AND



SAIL-
ING
SHIPS.

COLE BROTHERS,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,

Builders of all Classes of Iron Vessels up to the largest Dimensions.

TUGS, BARGES, &c.,

July 18, 1873.

IRON AND WOOD SHIPS REPAIRED.

52 ins

Handyside & Co

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